

XXXVII.—*Additions to the Australian Curculionidæ*. Part V.
By FRANCIS P. PASCOE, F.L.S. &c.

[Continued from p. 239.]

Rhinaria perdix.

R. breviusecula, nigra, cervino-squamosa albo maculata; fronte biverrucosa verrucis infra conjunctis (vel lobo V-formi instructa); rostro in medio longitudinaliter late excavato, infra lobos profunde oblique sulcato; prothorace sat vage punctato, basi quam apice paulo latiore, utrinque rotundato, lateribus albidis; scutello albedo, punctiformi; elytris breviuseculis, basi prothorace manifeste latioribus, humeris haud prominulis, striato-punctatis, interstitiis convexis, apice rotundatis; corpore infra pedibusque dense albidosquamosis. Long. 4 lin.

Hab. Victoria.

A small robust species, easily known by its white-spotted elytra.

Rhinaria fasciata.

R. oblonga, umbrino-squamosa, albedo variegata; fronte verruca cordiformi valde elevata instructa; rostro basi gibboso, in medio haud excavato; clava antennarum, basi excepta, nigra; prothorace latitudine parum longiore, utrinque rotundato, basi quam apice multo latiore, dorso sat confertim granulato, lateribus albidis; scutello albedo, apice rotundato; elytris basi prothorace multo latioribus, postice gradatim angustioribus, humeris haud productis, striato-punctatis, interstitiis convexis, seriatim granulatis, fascia irregulari albida paulo ante medium ornatis, apice rotundatis; corpore infra albedo; pedibus umbrino variis. Long. 6 lin.

Hab. Australia (interior).

The nearest ally of this species seems to be *R. myrrhata*. Boisduval describes a *Rhinaria variegata* from New Guinea (in the plate it is stated to be from "Port-du-Roi-Georges"), to which, in the Munich Catalogue, *R. maculosa*, Fhs., from Australia, is referred.

Æsiotes leucurus.

Æ. oblongus, fuscus, supra squamulis minutis concoloribus, apice elytrorum excepto, sejunctim vestitus; fronte depressa, supra oculos tuberculis duobus modice elevatis instructa; rostro squamoso, basi et in medio subtransversim excavato, parte intermedia gibbosa, lateribus oblique impresso; antennis parce setulosis; funiculo articulis duobus basalibus breviuseculis æqualibus, cæteris transversis, submoniliformibus; clava tomentosa, modice ovata; prothorace latitudine sesquolongiore, supra irregulariter granulato, apice tuberculis duobus mamilliformibus horizontaliter producto;

scutello rotundato, subtiliter fusco-squamoso; elytris postice gradatim angustioribus, seriatim curvato-tuberculatis, interstitiis leviter impresso-punctatis, declivitate dense albo-squamosis, singulis tuberculoconico postice instructis, apicibus obtuse mucronatis; corpore infra pedibusque dense fusco-squamosis, albido variis. Long. $6\frac{1}{2}$ -7 lin.

Hab. Sydney.

Readily known from *Æ. notabilis* by its concolorous dispersed scales, except on the declivity of the elytra, which is densely covered with pure white scales. Mr. Masters informs me that it is "very destructive to introduced conifers."

Æsiotes morosus.

Æ. oblongus, niger, subnudus; fronte ut in præcedente; capite inter oculos rostroque irregulariter lineatim impressis, hoc in medio crista compressa instructo; antennis pallide setosis; funiculo articulis duobus basalibus longiusculis, cæteris subtransversis, haud moniliformibus; clava breviter ovata; prothorace latitudine sesquolongiore, supra tuberculis plerumque magnis, modice elevatis, apice duobus apicalibus cristiformibus, munito; scutello rotundato, squamis piliformibus silaceis dense vestito; elytris postice gradatim angustioribus, seriatim lateribus sulcato-punctatis, punctis inæqualibus, plurimis singulatim seta curvata instructis, interstitiis tertio quintoque tuberculato-elevatis, interstitio interiore tuberculo postico majore triangulari, tuberculo apicali elongato, subcylindrico, apicibus obtuse mucronatis; corpore infra pedibusque sparse silaceo-pilosis. Long. 8 lin.

Hab. Victoria.

Mr. French, of Melbourne, to whom I am indebted for this species, says it is found on young saplings of *Eucalyptus viminalis*. Possibly it may be sometimes more scaly than in the example before me; but from the other two species it may be known, *inter alia*, by the narrow crest-shaped protuberance on the middle of the rostrum and the different form of the apex of the prothorax. A renewed examination of the mouth shows that the maxillæ are not covered by the mentum: I have therefore removed the genus from the neighbourhood of *Leptops* to the *Aterpinæ*.

Pachyura vestita.

P. suboblonga, nigra, supra pube suberecta silacea albido griseoque varia, subtus pedibusque albido-pubescentibus; rostro valido, prothorace brevior, apicem versus latiore; antennis subtestaceis, pubescentibus, articulo tertio quam primo duplo longiore; prothorace tenuiter granulato-punctato, in medio albo lineato; scutello subscutiformi, albido-pubescente; clytris valde convexis, lateribus subparallelis, apice divaricatis, pone basin utrinque callo

obtuse elevato instructis, in medio albido nebulosis, ad apicem grisescentibus; femoribus dente parvo spiniformi armatis. Long. 5 lin.

Hab. New South Wales (Murrurundi).

Shorter and more convex than *P. australis* and *P. cinerea*; the elytra have two callosities at the base, and their sculpture is hidden by the pubescence. *Pachyura* is perhaps best differentiated from *Isacantha* by its short rostrum, gradually thicker towards the apex (in *Isacantha* it is longer and cylindrical), and not by its toothed femora, as Hope put it. In this case my *P. papulosa* should be placed in *Isacantha*, with which it otherwise agrees. Lacordaire has united the two genera with *Belus*, at the same time intimating that *B. cinereus*, Blanch., should be withdrawn from it; but this is certainly congeneric with *australis*, the type of *Pachyura*. *Belus* itself, having the prothorax and elytra on the same plane, appears to me abundantly distinct from *Isacantha* and *Pachyura*, in which either the base (as in the former) or more or less of the dorsum of the elytra is above the line of the prothorax. I am indebted for this and the two following species to Mr. Masters.

Belus ganlionicus.

B. oblongus, sat robustus, rufo-fuscus, supra confertim granulatus, impunctatus; prothorace vittis tribus, elytrisque maculis elongatis interruptis prope suturam sitis, e pilis albidis condensatis, notatis, his prothorace manifeste latioribus, lateribus parallelis, apice rotundatis, in masculo parum acuminatis; antennis (σ) articulo basali quam tertio brevior, (♀) brevioribus articulis basali tertioque subæqualibus, ultimis crassioribus; corpore infra pilis albidis, medio metasterni et maculis tribus nudis in quoque segmento abdominis exceptis, dense vestito; pedibus parcius pilosis. Long. σ 5½, ♀ 7 lin.

Hab. Willoughby Falls, near Sydney.

A somewhat robust and rather depressed form; in the rounded apex of the elytra (slightly acuminate, however, in the male) it agrees with *B. brunneus*, Guér. It seems to be a very local species.

Isacantha exigua.

I. oblonga, σ cylindrica, subangusta, ♀ postice gradatim latior, ferruginea, supra confertim granulata, pilis griseis sparse, subtus densius, vestita; rostro prothorace vix longiore, in fœmina paulo brevior, basi crebre punctato; antennis subtestaceis, articulo basali longiusculo; prothorace in medio basin versus canaliculato; elytris prothorace paulo latioribus, submaculatim pilosis, apice

rotundatis; femoribus anticis infra denticulatis, dentibusque duobus longioribus versus apicem instructis. Long. $4\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Queensland (Gayndah).

A very distinct species, which may be placed near to *I. bimaculata*.

Eurhynchus maculatus.

E. subcylindricus, piceus, squamulis piliformibus albis sejunctim, subtus pedibusque magis dispersis, tectus; capite inter oculos longitudinaliter sulcato; rostro basi subreticulato-punctato, punctis unisquamigeris; clava nigra; prothorace longitudini latitudine æquali, utrinque modice rotundato, confertim granulato-punctato; scutello triangulari; elytris parallelis, haud spinosis, striato-punctatis, interstitiis seriatim piceo-maculatis, apice rotundatis; femoribus leviter incrassatis. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Swan River.

This species, well differentiated by its cylindrical form, may be placed after *E. levior*, Kirby. *E. tetracanthus*, Boh., is in the Munich Catalogue a synonym of *E. acanthopterus*, Bois., and Lacordaire's figure (pl. 72. fig. 4) is referred to it; but for me this represents *E. quadrituberculatus*, Boh.

Lamosaccus ocularis.

L. modice oblongus, ferrugineus, asperse flavescenti-villosus; capite exserto, angusto; oculis peramplis, antice valde approximatis; rostro modice elongato, apicem versus gradatim latiore, leviter inæqualiter punctato; prothorace crebre reticulato-punctato, in medium parum depresso, lateribus ampliatis; scutello triangulari; elytris striato-punctatis, interstitiis granulis distinctis majusculis munitis, regione suturali magis villosis; abdomine segmento secundo breviusculo, suturis secundo tertioque lateraliter valde arcuatis; tibiis anticis modice elongatis, parum compressis. Long. 3 lin.

Hab. Champion Bay.

Like *L. pecuarius*; but with a small narrow head and large eyes, only slightly separated in front.

Lamosaccus longiceps.

L. oblongus, fusco-castaneus, squamis piliformibus flavescens maculatim vestitus; antennis pedibusque ferrugineis; capite angusto, exserto; rostro elongato, tenuiter punctato; oculis antice approximatis; prothorace latitudine longiore, antice multo angustiore, crebre punctato; elytris lateraliter parum rotundatis, striato-punctatis, interstitiis subtiliter granulatis, versus latera granulis transversis majoribus instructis; pygidio inæqualiter sed

confertim punctato; tibiis anticis modice elongatis, intus manifeste bisinuatis. Long. 3-3 $\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Queensland (Rockhampton).

Like *L. australis*, Boisd., but more elongate, the head narrow, and passing gradually into the rostrum, &c. I have also one example of this species from Aru.

Lamosaccus semiustus.

L. oblongus, rufescens, margine antice prothoracis, vel toto prothorace, apice excepto, scutelloque nigris; antennis pedibusque ferrugineis; rostro brevi, in medio sat abrupte arcuato, crebre punctato; oculis vix approximatis; prothorace transverso, apice angusto, constricto; scutello cordiformi; elytris striato-punctatis, interstitiis transversim granulatis, basi squamis aureis munitis; pygidio nigro, in medio carinulato; femoribus muticis; tibiis anticis modice elongatis, arcuatis, apicem versus angustioribus. Long. 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. Champion Bay.

A somewhat narrow form with mutic femora, as in *L. dapsilis*, to which it is not otherwise allied. In some species the tooth is small or nearly obsolete; but there are gradations in this and other characters, such as are almost sure to occur in large genera. Notwithstanding, there are few genera in which the species are more readily recognized by the eye once accustomed to the form.

Lamosaccus funereus.

L. oblongus, niger, subnitidus; capite leviter punctato; rostro vix elongato, recto, nitide castaneo, subtiliter vage punctato; oculis antice approximatis; antennis ferrugineis, clava nigricanti; scapo curvato; prothorace creberrime punctato, antice constricto, pone apicem gibboso, gibbo linea longitudinali in medio impresso; scutello valde transverso; elytris striato-punctatis, interstitiis corrugato-granulatis, regione scutellari apicibusque leviter flavescens-villosis; abdomine segmentis duobus basalibus modice ampliatis, sutura prima obsoleta; pedibus ferrugineis; tibiis anticis brevissimis, valde compressis. Long. 2 lin.

Hab. Queensland (Gayndah).

The straight, moderately long rostrum, and the gibbosity of the prothorax, divided by a longitudinal impression, are the chief diagnostic characters of this species.

Lamosaccus gibbosus.

L. breviuseculus; niger, parum nitidus; capite crebre punctato; rostro perbrevis, recto, vix confertim punctato, in medio canaliculato; oculis modice approximatis; antennis fuscis; prothorace confertim punctato, antice constricto, pone apicem abrupte gibboso,

lateribus basi que flavescenti-villosis; scutello depresso; elytris brevibus, lateraliter paulo rotundatis, striato-punctatis, interstitiis transversim corrugatis, regione scutellari apicibusque flavescenti-villosis; tibiis anticis intermediisque brevibus. Long. $1\frac{2}{3}$ lin.

Hab. West Australia (Champion Bay).

A shorter species than the last, and with a more abruptly gibbous prothorax; it has, moreover, a remarkably short rostrum.

Læmosaccus querulus.

L. brevisculus, niger, elytris pedibusque ferrugineis; capite rostroque sat leviter punctatis; hoc perbrevis, recto; antennis ferrugineis; oculis haud approximatis; prothorace transverso, valde convexo, creberrime punctato, vittis tribus indeterminatis flavescenti-villosis decorato; scutello transverso; elytris brevibus, sparse subtiliter villosis, striato-punctatis, interstitiis fere obsolete granulatis, plagis nigricantibus raro subnotatis; tibiis anticis intermediisque brevibus. Long. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. West Australia; Victoria.

With a short, straight rostrum, as in the last, this species has, *inter alia*, a smaller and less rounded eye, the posterior margin being a little incurved; the villosity is also considerably less condensed. The tooth on the anterior femora is almost obsolete.

Læmosaccus tarsalis.

L. subangustus, nigricans, submaculatim croceo-villosus; capite majusculo, subtransverso; rostro perbrevis, recto, crebre punctato; oculis prominulis, antice haud approximatis; antennis fulvescentibus, clava magna nigricante; prothorace modice convexo, crebre punctato, in medio linea impressa abbreviata; scutello parvo; elytris striato-punctatis, interstitiis subtiliter punctulatis; tibiis apice tarsisque fulvescentibus, tibiis anticis brevibus, compressis; segmento secundo abdominis brevisculo. Long. $1\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

Hab. Champion Bay.

A small, narrowish species, with the head unusually broad.

Læmosaccus magdaloïdes.

L. angustus, niger, subnitidus; capite transverso; rostro perbrevis, sparse punctulato; oculis vix prominulis, subapproximatis; antennis fulvescentibus, clava minuscula; prothorace parum longiore quam latiore; elytris striato-punctatis, interstitiis paulo convexis, transversim granulatis; femoribus apice, tibiis tarsisque fulvescentibus, tibiis anticis perbrevis valde compressis; tarsis articulo ultimo unguiculisque minutis; segmento secundo abdominis brevisculo. Long. $1\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

Hab. Champion Bay.

A resemblance to *Magdalis pruni*, which, however, it shares to some extent with the last and following species, has suggested the specific name.

Læmosaccus fulvirostris.

L. angustus, nigricans, subnitidus, rostro, antennis pedibusque fulvis; capite transverso; oculis haud approximatis; rostro breviusculo, cylindrico, tenuato, fere recto; clava sat breviter ovata; prothorace paulo convexo, crebre punctato, utrinque fortiter rotundato; elytris striato-punctatis, interstitiis paulo convexis, transversim granulatis; femoribus muticis, tibiis anticis brevibus, valde compressis; tarsis articulo penultimo apice solo emarginato, articulo ultimo unguiculisque minutis; abdomine segmento duobus basalibus ampliatis, sutura prima obsoleta. Long. $1\frac{1}{3}$ lin.

Hab. Champion Bay.

With *L. cryptoxyx* this and the preceding species form a group distinguished by their very small claw-joints and claws, the former scarcely extending beyond the cleft of the third joint, into which they are inserted.

TENTEGIA.

Rostrum modice robustum, parum arcuatum; *scrobes* præmedianæ, obliquæ, ante oculos desinentes. *Oculi* rotundati, grosse granulati. *Funiculus* articulis duobus basalibus longioribus, æqualibus, cæteris in clavam gradatim continuatis. *Prothorax* transversus, rotundatus, basi truncatus, apice paulo productus. *Scutellum* nullum. *Elytra* ampliata, fere subglobosa, basi prothorace vix latiora. *Rima* pectoralis pone coxas anticas terminata. *Femora* linearia, mutica; *tibiæ* rectæ, suleatæ, apice mucronatæ; *tarsi* articulo tertio haud lobato; *unguiculis* liberis. *Processus* intercoxalis latissimus, truncatus. *Abdomen* segmento basali valde ampliato.

An *Acalles*-form, but with linear tarsi, the third joint not being lobed, and with a broad truncated intercoxal process; from *Poropterus* and its allies it is differentiated, *inter alia*, by its semiglobose habit. *Myrtesis*, with a similar habit, has a pectoral canal extending to the abdomen.

Tentegia favosa.

T. nigra, vix nitida, parcius subtiliter setulosa; capite prothoraceque rude reticulato-punctatis, punctis squamositate grisea fundo minutis; rostro punctis in seriebus quatuor notato, interstitiis elevatis; antennis ferrugineis, sparse griseo-pubescentibus, clava angusta, ovali; prothorace antice paulo tubulato, utrinque fortiter rotundato, lobis ocularibus ciliatis; elytris foveato-suleatis, interstitiis grosse tuberculatis, tuberculis setuligeris, pone humeros calloso-productis, deinde ad apicem fortiter rotundatis; corpore

infra nitide nigro; segmentis abdominis rude confertim foveatis; pedibus ferrugineis, griseo-setigeris. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. West Australia.

Poropterus prodigus.

P. subellipticus, convexus, niger, omnino umbrino-squamosus; capite inter oculos foveato; rostro basi parce squamoso, dimidio apicali reticulato-punctato; antennis ferrugineis, funiculo articulis duobus basalibus elongatis, æqualibus, clava subglobosa; prothorace haud lato, apice bicristato, postice carinulato et supra scutellum elevato, disco tuberculis quatuor in medio transversim obsito; elytris sat breviter obovatis, seriatim rude punctatis, singulis tuberculis magnis in seriebus tribus digestis, *scil.* serie anteriore quatuor, quorum ultimo maximo postice et prope suturam sito, serie secunda tribus, tertiaque uno majore et duobus minusculis, humeris obsolete, apicibus tuberculato-productis; pedibus modice elongatis. Long. 7 lin.

Hab. Eclipse Island.

Like *P. Waterhousei* in habit, but with the two basal joints of the funicle of equal length, and nearly as long as the remaining joints together. This species is remarkable for the two large posterior tubercles on the elytra, situated close to the suture, and therefore contiguous at the base (in *P. Waterhousei* there is a considerable interval between them); besides the eight large tubercles on these organs, there are smaller ones, some of which are scarcely more than the slightly elevated interpunctate spaces. Eclipse Island is, according to Keith Johnstone's Atlas, close to King George's Sound, but it seems to have yielded several insects not yet met with on the mainland. The present is the only species of *Poropterus* I have seen from Western Australia.

AXIDES.

Rostrum modice elongatum, arcuatum; *scrobes* postmedianæ, obliquæ.

Funiculus 7-articulatus, articulis duobus basalibus elongatis, primo crassiore, cæteris transversis, gradatim latioribus; *clava* magna, 4-articulata, quasi ad funiculum adnata. *Oculi* modice ampliati, tenuiter granulati. *Prothorax* subconicus, inæquatus, lobis ocularibus prominulis. *Elytra* subcordata, modice convexa, dorso parum planata. *Rima* pectoralis inter coxas intermedias terminata, apice aperta. *Femora* subtus dentata; *tibiæ* haud compressæ, intus leviter bisinuatæ; *tarsi* articulo ultimo elongato, esquamoso. *Abdomen* articulis duobus basalibus amplis.

This genus has many of the characters of *Chimades*, a curious form with subquadrangular elytra, and apparently having little connexion with the species described below. Both genera, as well as many others, are allied to *Chattec-*
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tetorus, Schönh., and are numerous represented in Australia; *Mitrasethus*, Redt., is at present the only known exponent of the group in New Zealand.

Axides dorsalis.

A. ovatus, niger, sat dense griseo-albido-squamosus, supra squamis elongatis erectis adpersus; capite inter oculos profunde foveato; rostro piceo, basi capiteque dense squamosis; antennis ferrugineis; prothorace antice tubulato-constricto, ante medium transversim quadri-subfasciculato, basi fusco-nebuloso; scutello elevato, ovato; elytris sulcato-punctatis, interstitiis convexis, singulis postice callosis, apicibus rotundatis, dorso plaga magna fuscescens, in medio nigra et postice bene determinata, ornatis; corpore infra pedibusque dense albido-squamosis, squamis elongatis subdepressis notatis. Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin.

Hab. Sydney; North Australia.

Tychreus sellatus.

T. subovatus, piceus, dense albido-squamosus, prothoracis basi elytrisque plaga communi fusca ornatis; capite antice convexo; rostro nigro-piceo, tenuiter subvage punctulato; antennis piceis; prothorace subconico, utrinque antice constricto, postice subparallelo, supra tuberculis quatuor, transversim sitis, instructo, apice producto margineque incrassato; scutello invisio; elytris prothorace manifeste latioribus, humeris haud callosis, lateribus subparallelis, apicibus rotundatis, supra fortiter convexis, punctato-sulcatis, interstitiis elevatis et plus minusve tuberculato-fasciculatis, basi utrinque subcallosis; corpore infra pedibusque dense albido-squamosis; femoribus infra dente fere obsoleto instructis. Long. $3\frac{1}{4}$ lin.

Hab. New South Wales (Rope's Creek).

The type of *Tychreus* (*T. camelus*) has two large median tubercles on the elytra, and is of an indefinitely varied greyish colour; it has, therefore, a look quite distinct from the above, with which, however, it appears to be fairly congeneric. The last joint of the funicle, as in the last genus, appears to form part of the club, but the line of separation is sufficiently clear.

XXXVIII.—On *Archædiscus Karreri*, a new Type of Carboniferous Foraminifera. By HENRY B. BRADY, F.L.S., F.G.S.*

[Plate XI.]

IN working out some of the obscure Microzoa of the Carboni-

* Communicated by the Author, having been read in the Biological Section of the British Association, September 1873.